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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/046,941	01/15/2002	William Kress Bodin	AUS920010464US1	4426
34533	7590	03/24/2006	EXAMINER	
INTERNATIONAL CORP (BLF)			LY, ANH	
c/o BIGGERS & OHANIAN, LLP			ART UNIT	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/046,941	Applicant(s) BODIN ET AL.	
	Examiner Anh Ly	Art Unit 2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 January 2006.

2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is response to Applicants' response filed 01/20/2006.
2. Claims 1-18 are pending in this Application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1, 7 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The "context" and "shortcut" do not support clearly in the specification. Applicants are advised to amend the claim in a language that supports in the application specification and helps one of ordinary skills in the art to understand the step of invention..

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1, 7 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
7. Regarding claims 1, 7 and 13, the "context" and "shortcut" do not define well in by the claim language that let the examiner does not understand well the claimed

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invention: A shortcut is either creating icon shortcut for a web page or web site or a combination of a sequence of keystroke; and also a context may be a icon, a window screen or a window application. Applicants are advised to amend the claim in a language that helps one of ordinary skills in the art to understand the step of invention.

(37 C.F.R. 1.131)

The fact and documentary evidence for 37 C.F.R. 1.131 does not accept.

Because there was no document for proving the steps in Diligence section from the date May 8, 2001 up to January 15, 2002.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims 1, 4-5, 7, 10-11, 13 and 16-17, as the best understanding of examiner, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No.: 6,091,409 issued to Dickman et al. (hereinafter Dickman) in view of Pub. No.: US 2004/0199529 A1 of Clark et al. (hereinafter Clark).

With respect to claim 1, Dickman teaches a method of presenting information through a user interface on a client device (fig. 4, on the desktop of client computer, the screen is a user interface presenting icons for user to select: col. 6, lines 40-50), the method comprising the steps of:

selecting a context (selecting a context from user interface screen having icons the desktop of client computer: fig. 4, or from a context menu: figs. 18 and 22; col. 10, lines 18-30 and col. 11, lines 20-28);

receiving a shortcut entered through the user interface (from the context menu, a shortcut is selected or received via the user interface by clicking on the context menu: figs. 18 & 22, abstract and col. 7, lines 1-12);

inferring from a context definition table, in dependence upon the context, a context table name and a context field name (col. 9, lines 8-36); and

displaying selected records through the user interface on the client device (col. 7, lines 1-12 and col. 9, lines 8-18).

Dickman teaches context to be selected via popup context menu, and the shortcut is received via user interface from the context menu, and the context is

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displayed to the user. Dickman does not clearly teach the shortcut having a associated with it a shortcut field name set comprising one or more shortcut field names; and selecting information records from an information database in dependence upon the context, the context table name, the shortcut field name and the context field name.

However, Clark teaches a shortcut table or data store or a data structure where each of the messages or records to be stored (item 57 in fig. 5A; sections 0062 and 0114-0118). Each record has its ID, field name. This database is a searchable based on the message ID and the result is to be displayed to user (abstract and fig. 6 and sections 0082-0085).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dickman with the teachings of Clark, One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of selecting information records from a shortcut data store and shortcut field name (Clark's figs. 5A and 6, and sections 0062 and 0082-0085), into the system of Dickman for the purpose of allowing the user of the system to quickly locate a message or group messages of interest especially given the ever increasing load of messages, thereby, reducing the number of steps to access desired information (Clark's section 0025).

With respect to claim 4, Dickman teaches wherein selecting a context further comprises receiving a context from the client device, the context entered by a user through the user interface (fig. 18 and fig. 22: clicking on the selected icon).

With respect to claim 5, Dickman teaches a method of presenting information through a user interface as discussed in claim 1.

Dickman teaches context to be selected via popup context menu, and the shortcut is received via user interface from the context menu, and the context is displayed to the user. Dickman does not clearly teach a new context value to the context.

However, Clark teaches a new context as well as shortcut to be created (fig. 10B, sections 0164-0165 and 0188).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dickman with the teachings of Clark. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of a new context value from a new shortcut (Clark's fig. 10B and sections 0166 and 0188), into the system of Dickman for the purpose of allowing the user of the system to quickly locate a message or group messages of interest especially given the ever increasing load of messages, thereby, reducing the number of steps to access desired information (Clark's section 0025).

Claim 7 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

Claim 10 is essentially the same as claim 4 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 4 hereinabove.

Claim 11 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

Claim 13 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

Claim 16 is essentially the same as claim 4 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 4 hereinabove.

Claim 17 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

11. Claims 2-3, 6, 8-9, 12, 14-15 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No.: 6,091,409 issued to Dickman et al. (hereinafter Dickman) in view of Pub. No.: US 2004/0199529 A1 of Clark et al. (hereinafter Clark) and further in view of Pub. No.: US 2004/0233235 A1 of Rubin et al. (hereinafter Rubin).

With respect to claim 2, Dickman in view of Clark discloses a context aware, shortcut method of presenting information through a user interface as discussed in claim 1.

Dickman and Clark disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Dickman and Clark do not teach wherein the selecting records further comprising creating a query for context and shortcut.

However, Rubin teaches the navigation context is a database containing a plurality of records for querying or searching via user interface (sections 0201, 206-0211; also see abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dickman in view of Clark with the teachings of Rubin by incorporating the use of creating a query for context and shortcut into the system of Dickman. The motivation being to enable a user of the system to quickly locate a message or group messages of interest especially given the ever increasing load of messages, thereby, reducing the number of steps to access desired information (Clark's section 0025).

With respect to claim 3, Dickman in view of Clark discloses a context aware, shortcut method of presenting information through a user interface as discussed in claim 1.

Dickman and Clark disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Dickman and Clark do not teach wherein the selecting a default context.

However, Rubin teaches wherein selecting a context further comprises selecting a default context (sections 0074-0076).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dickman in view of Clark with the teachings of Rubin by incorporating the use of creating a query for context and shortcut into the system of Dickman. The motivation being to enable a user of the system to quickly locate a message or group messages of interest especially given the ever increasing load of messages, thereby, reducing the number of steps to access desired information (Clark's section 0025).

With respect to claim 6, Dickman in view of Clark discloses a context aware, shortcut method of presenting information through a user interface as discussed in claim 1.

Dickman and Clark disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Dickman and Clark do not teach wherein displaying selected records through the user interface on the client device further comprises downloading the selected records to the client device for display in the display form.

However, Rubin teaches the navigation context is a database containing a plurality of records for querying or searching via user interface (displaying format such as region, frame: sections 0014-0018 and 0043 and downloading the content: section 0050).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dickman in view of Clark with the teachings of Rubin by incorporating the use of displaying and downloading records into the system of Dickman. The motivation being to enable a user of the system to quickly locate a message or group messages of interest especially given the ever increasing load of messages, thereby, reducing the number of steps to access desired information (Clark's section 0025).

Claim 8 is essentially the same as claim 2 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 2 hereinabove.

Claim 9 is essentially the same as claim 3 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 3 hereinabove.

Claim 12 is essentially the same as claim 6 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 6 hereinabove.

Claim 14 is essentially the same as claim 2 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 2 hereinabove.

Claim 15 is essentially the same as claim 3 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 3 hereinabove.

Claim 18 is essentially the same as claim 6 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 6 hereinabove.


Contact Information


12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to (571) 273-4039. The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: Central Fax Center: (571) 273-8300

ANH LY 
MAR. 14th, 2006


JEAN CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER